## The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, UTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD: JAS. H. BIGGS, of Raleigh,

R. R. HUDNALL, of " C. C. McCRUMMEN, Travelling Agent. All postmasters will please act as agents for us. All former agencies are hereby revoked. August 18, 1858.

special Notice. The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the CASH system All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew

your subscription. Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance. Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum. do.

## Union and Harmony.

From 1836 to 1848 North Carolina was a Whig State. A majority of her people abandoned Democracy under the "Bank panic," the nullification excitement, and the leadership of Judge White, himself a native of the State and a professed Jackson man; and though she voted in the aftumn of 1836 for Mr. Van Buren, yet it was by a small majority, and this event had no perceptible agency in checking the tendency to Whiggery, which had been unmistakably manifested the previous August by her vote for Mr. Dudley, the Whig candidate for Governor. From this period, therefore, up to 1848, (with the exception of 1842, when the Legislature was Democratic,) all her Governors and all her public councils were Whig. Democracy as openly professed and advocated, was under par and under ban .-In certain circles it was hardly "respectable" at that day to be a Democrat. Democrats were proscribed. thrust from public place, and Gerrymandered into private life. For a time it was a "Reign of Terror," especially during the session of the Legislature of 1846, when the Congressional Districts were re-arranged and the "Mexican Preamble" was passed. But in 1848, under the lead of David S. Reid for Governor, the Democracy ascended Mount Pisgah and looked down upon the "promised land" of victory; and in 1850 they went forward with rejoicings to "possess the land." They were a band of brothers then,-they were united, harmonious, as full of charity for each other and as just towards each other as they were full of zeal. Fortunate would it be for parties as for individuals if they could bear prosperity as they do adversity; but the former is too apt to relax those energies which the latter, for noble purposes, arouses and inspires.

It behooves the Democracy of the State to remember, that victory brings with it its duties and responsibilities as well as its rejoicings and rewards; and that occupants of the soil by sufferance or for a term of years, who fall out among themselves and fail to improve the soil for the good of the community and the benefit of the owner, must give place to others more faithful than they, and more disposed to execute the lease in its true spirit than to dispute about the fruits resulting from it.

The State is now Democratic by at least sixteen thousand majority in the popular vote, and by forty to fifty majority in the Legislature. This being the fact, what party will be held responsible by the people? Brother Democrats, the case is a plain one,we must answer to the people for any abuse or misuse of power,-we are in charge of the government in all its departments, and whatever the opposition may do or omit to do, the responsibility is upon us.

What then? Let us, in the first place, so far as jegislation is concerned, determine to consult the wishes and the wants of the people, and do right, heedless of all clamor, yet not disregarding consequences, but providing for them. So far as our action as a party is concerned in filling public offices, let us determine in the first place to be harmonious; in the second place, to regard merit and faithful services more than local or sectional considerations, and indeed more than any thing else; and thirdly, let us unite in caucus, and adhere with an iron will to caucus action and party organization.

Is there a Democrat in the State who will gainsay this? We think not. Every Democrat in every portion of the State, it seems to us, will concur with us in this view both as to legislation and the election of public officers. We are strong enough to do right, but not strong enough, brother Democrats, to do wrong; and in politics the blunders and mistakes, the losses and defeats which result from a want of harmony and a due concentration of strength, amount almost to a crime, since they are without remedy, and are much more acutely felt by the great body of the people in whose name they are committed or permitted, than by the representatives through whose perverseness or dereliction they occur. Let us see to it that we have concord, and not discord: that we have good words for each other instead of crimination and recrimination .-Our opponents have hope only in divisions in our own ranks. They are already exulting at the prospect of disunited Democratic councils, and predicting that the position which we have won with so much effort will be lost by our own abandonment of duty. Let us disappoint them, and at the same time meet the 'wishes and the expectations of the Democratic people. Let us resolve to count men as "small dust in the balance" when compared with principles; and let us remember that without harmony there can be no organization, and without organization there can be no assurance of permanent

The late State Fair. Amongst a number of items connected with the late State Fair, the Reporter failed to notice the R. R. R. R.—the Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers. This was a crowd of grotesque beings, notable for nothing save their singularity, and unworthy of mention except to say that their effort was a dead failure. The attempt was not a respectable second edition of the D. Q. I.'s, and does not justify the bare suspicion of originality. They visited the Fair Grounds on Thurs-

day of the Fair-we hope for the last time. On Friday night the young men of our city entertained a select party of lady visitors at a dancing party at the Masonic Hall. A pleasantly spent even-

ing was the consequence to the participants. We designed noticing a number of articles in the late exhibition, but think the interest in such matters must have subsided. But we are constrained to mention a case of exquisitely-wrought wax flowers, by Mrs. Lucius F. Whitaker, of Goldsboro'. This case was unfortunately overlooked at the railroad depot, where it was detained till "a day after the fair." The work was perfection itself-and must have commanded a first premium if it had reached the Fair. It has been on exhibition at Mr. Pome-

roy's Boookstere.

The New York Democracy. The Democracy of New York held a rousing meeting on Monday night the 26th October, in Tammany Hall. The building was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The following admirable resolutions were adopted:

" Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, gladly avail themselves of this occasion to record their entire approval of, and perfect confidence in, the administration of James Buchanan; that by a wise, conservative and truly national policy, carefully and deliberately matured and carried out with the boldness of patriotism, it has stilled the storm of sectional strife and internal discontent which threatened to dismember the confederacy; has done much towards restoring those harmonious relations among the States of the Union, which happily subsisted in the earlier periods of our national history; has crushed a dangerous and fanatical rebellion in remote corner of the continent, and reestablished the supremacy of the Federal authority; has faithfully maintained the national honor abroad, and in times of extraordinary financial difficulty and pressure on the resources of the country, has provided for the expense of the Government with remarkable ability and commendable economy.

Resolved, That we unequivocally and emphatically condemn and denounce the conduct of those who, calling themselves Democrats, and professing to differ from the National Democracy on only one question-now happily adjusted and removed from Federal politics-bave acted in concert with the opposition during the last session of Congress, used their ower and influence to weaken and defeat the Democratic Administration, and now seek the aid and favor of our enemies to enable them to obtain a renewal of the trust which they have so scandalously

Resolved. That, while we deplore the partial deection from the Democratic ranks which has recently taken place in a neighboring State, in consequence of the treacherous counsels and willfull representations of political renegades, and their traitorous aliance with our opponents, we rejoice that the Democracy of New-York are united and determined to use their best energies to restore the empire State to her proper place among the Democratic States of the Union, and that the partial defeats which we have sustained elsewhere have only roused us to greater exertions and closer union.'

The meeting was addressed at length and with marked ability by John Van Buren and John A. Dix. The latter fully endorsed the Lecompton Constitution, and maintained that Kansas should have been admitted under that instrument. He also paid a high compliment to the patriotism and integrity of

Mr. Van Buren made one of his best popular efforts, which was warmly received by the large audience. We quote as follows from his speech: "We meet here to-night prepared to indorse and to defend his Administration of the Government, and however we may be disposed to overlook the conduct of those who have seen fit to criticise or condemn different acts of his Administration, I am one of those who, from his entrance into the Presidential office up to the present time, have endeavored to show upon all suitable occasions, that his conduct was dictated by the highest patriotism and purest disinterestedness. [Applause.] How could it be otherwise with a man whose life has been dedicated to the public service and who is now approaching his end, serving a single term in the Presidential office with no earthly desire but to leave an honest name behind him and to confer honor and glory upon the country of which he has always been proud. [Applause.] When Mr. Buchanan entered upon the administration of the Government, there were two questions in regard to which great dangers were apprehended. One was the condition of the Mormon population and the other was the condition of the lisorganized Territory of Kansas. But, perhaps, a more important question than either soon arose, which was the reassertion of a right on the part of Great Britain to inquire into the authenticity of the flag of an American vessel in time of peace. [Applause.] These difficult questions came directly upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan after a heated and inflamed political canvass, and I stop for a moment to consider how he has dealt with the three. The Mormon difficulty threatened civil war for the moment. A population at an extremely remote point, in the highest state of insurrection, threatening to appeal to force, and to drive our small number of troops from the country, who were sent there to subdue them, recognizing no human authority, and professsing no Christian creed, have been subdued without the shedding of a drop of blood, or been removed from the Territory that they occupied. The arra of the Government has been peacefully extended over them, and for a few months past not a whisper has heen heard throughout the Union in regard to this great Mormon difficulty .-Applause.] The right to search our vessels-to visit and examine them-had been asserted by Great Britian, and was one of the main causes of the war of 1812. It was again asserted, when it was alleged that our fleet was a shelter of the infamous slave traffic, and under circumstances calculated to enlist the feeling of the whole country, where the opposition throughout the South as well as the North to the nefarious traffic was so general. But it was an assertion unwarranted by law. Whatever use the American flag is put to in time of peace, concerns the American people, and no other. [Applause.] -We require no assistance to project either the honor or the authority of the United States, and James Buchanan announced at once that the efforts to arrest our ships on the high seas and visit them for any purpose, even to verify the American ship, should be resisted by force, if necessary. [Applause. ] And what do we find? While a party in this country, who always side with the enemy in time of war-a party that always side with the negro against the white-a party who are pre-disposed to plead that their own country must be wrong-denounced his conduct in no measured terms. But what was the consequence? A force was sent to the Gulf of Mexico to protect the doctrine which he espoused. Remonstrances were sent to Great Britain, and a few weeks since I had the high satisfaction of being in London, in the House of Lords, with Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason, two of our Ministers abroad, when Lord Lyndhurst, a former Chancellor of Great Britian, and the very end of the law there, at 88 years of age, a prodigy of physical and intellectual vigor, proclaimed that the American doctrine was true-that James Buchanan was right -that the language used by Mr. Dallas, in his remonstrance, was the law of nations, and that no power on earth could interfere with that right. [Loud applause.] Our Consul at Liverpool, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Mason and myself, met at the hospitable table of Mr. Dallas, in the evening of the same day when this grand defence of the American Democratic position had just been made by the highest authority in Great Britain, and you may well sympathize with me, when I assure you that of all the produest moments in my life, the proudest was that when in the British House of Lords, in the highest tribunal known to that country, the American position taken against Great Britain, which had been carped at and criticised and condemned by Republicans here, was justified by the unanimous sense of that body. [Applause.] One more subject. Kansas was in a state of insurrection; she had the Topeka Legislature; she had the Territorial Legislature; she had the Free-State Legislature; and with those

three organs of legislation she was preparing in the

event of either being adopted, to use the other two in opposition to it. Shricks were being heard, men

were being killed, and the State of New-York swung

from her moorings, afflicted by hysterics like a par-

cel of old women and children, and by an overwhel-

ming majority decided against Buchanan. He said

he could do justice in the Kansas matter. He did.

She formed a State Constitution at Lecompton,

agreeably to a law of Congress, and applied for ad-

mission. Mr. Buchanan recommended her admis-

sion. We met here to indorse that recommendation,

and I thought then, and I think now, that it would

have been wiser to have admitted her in pursuance

of that recommendation. But such was not the

judgment of Congress. A modification was proposed

by Mr. English, which became a law, and the effect

of that was to send back to the people of Kansas the

right to determine whether they would come into

the Union under the modification of their proposi-

tion, which Congress would assent to, or not, and

they refused to come in. What has been the con-

sequence? Absolute quiet in the Territory. Does

32

anybody hear a shriek from Kansas now? [Laughter.] Does anybody hear the least disturbance there now? Peacefully governed by Territorial authority, the last man killed there, so far as my observation extends, was killed by a great Republican leader, as he was coming to a Free-State well, to get a drink of Free-State water. [Great laughter and applause.] With that exception no difficulty has occurred in the Territory, and she stands there now with a population probably entitling her to admission in pursuance of the provision of the English bill. She has polled some 15,000 votes. She is required to have a population equal to that of a Congressional district before she can apply for admission, and I know hardly any Congressional district in the United States which polls as many votes cast as Kansas. I infer, therefore, that she has a sufficient number of votes to entitle her to come in. The people of Kansas evince no anxiety to come in. I have no anxiety that they should come in. There is nothing in their conduct-nothing in the position of the people of that Territory-that gives me any great desire to force them to apply to form a State Government, and ask to come in to the Union any quicker than they want to. I can wait as long as they can .-[Laughter and applause.] The State of New York, with its wealth, its patriotism, its intelligence, its immense commerce, its great material resources, has two votes in the Sena;e of the United States .-And I am in no hurry, upon all the great questions of peace and war, which are passed upon by that Senate, upon all the great questions of commerce and trade, and treaties there to be decided upon, to have her two votes neutralized by two new Senators from a new State, even if it should be the free State

of Kansas. [Applause.] Such is Northern national Democracy. Whether it will be sustained at the polls at the ensuing election remains to be seen. It has to contend with all the elements of the opposition-with Black Republicanism fused with Know Nothingism and every other ism which infests and afflicts Northern society.

In contrast with this noble national tone of the New York Democracy, we present the following summary of the principles and aims of the opposition, as set forth by Senator Seward in his speech at Rochester on the same night: Senator Seward addressed a very large Republican

meeting in this city to-night. Corinthian Hall was crowed to excess. He spoke about an hour and a half, and dwelt chiefly upon the subject of slavery, showing, first, what were the intention of the framers of the Constitution, and, second, what has been the tendency of the Government under the control of the aristocracy of slavery. This country, he said, must eventually be wholly free, or altogether slave territory. He arraigned the Democratic party as the great ally of the slave power. Democratic Administrations merely record its behests. The next demand of the slave power will be the abrogation of the law suppressing the slave trade, and so they will import from Africa at the cost of only twenty dollars a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus relatively increasing the number of slave States, they will allow no amendment to the Constitution prejudicial to their interests, and having permanently established their power they will expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with the internal or foreign commerce in slaves. When the free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate these designs they may reasonably conclude that slavery will be accepted by those States themselves. If it were possible to conceive for a moment that the Democratic party should disobey the behests of slaveholders, we should then see a withdrawal of the slaveholders who would leave the party to perish. The portion of the party which is found in the free States is a mere appendage, convenient to modify its sectional character without impairing its sectional constitution, and is less effective in regulating its movement than the nebulous tail of the comet is in determining its appointed, though apparently eceentric course, or the fiery sphere from which it emanates. Senator S. finally spoke of the policy of the Republican party as contrasted with that of the Democratic, and alluded to the recent success of the former in Pennsylvania and the West. His concluding remarks were as follows: The secret of its assumed success lies in that very characteristic which, in the mouths of scoffers, constitutes it a great and lasting imbecility and reproach. It lies in the fact that it is a party of one idea; but that idea is a noble one-an idea that fills and expands all generous souls-the idea of equality-the equality of al! men before human tribunals and human laws as they all are equal before the divine tribunal and divine laws. I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backwards. Twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day sentiments and opinions and principles of freedom, which not so many men even in this free State dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago. While the government of the United States, under the conduct of the Democratic party, has been all that time surrrendering one field and castle after another to slavery, the people of the United States have been no less steadily and perseveringly gathering together the forces with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of freedom forever.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

We gave in our last the names of the Directors of this Road elected by the stockholders in their annual meeting on Thursday the 28th ultimo; and we now give below the vote by which they were elected.

The old Board, on the part of the stockholders, consisted of Messrs, G. W. Mordecai, Charles L. Hinton, and W. J. Hawkins, the latter the President of the Road. Thomas Miller, Esq., the other member, died some months since, and the vacancy thus occasioned had not been filled.

The Directors on the part of the State for the past year were, Messrs. G. H. Wilder, of Wake, and A.

C. Perry and Johd G. King, of Franklin. On the first ballot 2,223 votes were cast; necessa ry to a choice, 1,112. Mr. Mordecai received 2,212, Maj. Hinton 1,904, Dr. W. J. Hawkins 1,066, Dr. E. A. Crudup 861, C. H. K: Taylor, Esq., 774, Col. Royster 614, Dr. T. D. Hogg 606, and Capt. Beves 595. Messrs. Mordecai and Hinton elected.

On the sesond ballot Dr. Crudup received 1,112 votes, Dr. Hawkins 1,085, Col. Royster 1,064, Mr. Taylor 1,041, scattering 208. Dr. Crudup elected. On the third ballot Col. Royster received 1,118 votes, Dr. Hawkins 1,024, Mr. Taylor 95. No election. In this ballot, through mistake, 85 votes were

given to Dr. Hawkins which should have been that

number of shares voted on, which were entitled to

On the fourth ballot Col. Royster received 1,140 votes, and Dr. Hawkins 1,039. Col. Royster elected. On Friday the Board of Internal Improvements, consisting of His Excellency Gov. Bragg, and John U. Kirkland and N. E. Cannady, Esquires, appointed the following gentlamen Directors on the part of the

State: Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake, C. H. K. Taylor,

of Granville, and Dr. W. J. Hawkins of Warren. On Saturday the Board of Directors assembled and elected Maj. Gaston H. Wilder President of the Road. This is an excellent appointment. Maj. Wilder has been a Director on the Road for some time past, and has acquired considerable experience in Railroad affairs. In addition to this he is a practical, working man, and will bring to his duties a sound judgment, enlarged intelligence, a firm will, and the most untiring industry. We congratulate the stockholders and the State on the appointment.

STATE BONDS .-- We are informed by Pulaski Cowper, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor, that he sold bonds of this State on Monday last at par. Another proof of the ruin of our State credit.

APPOINTED POSTMASTER. - Bryan Southerland Esq. has been appointed postmaster at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., in place of J. H. Foy resigned.

New Hanover Superior Court. Samuel Simmons was on Friday last fou d guilty of the murder of Nathan Simmons. The Journal of

Saturday says: "The counsel for the defence labored faithfully, ably and ingeniously, the jury having been addressed by T. C. Miller, E. G. Haywood and S. Langdon, Esqrs., for the prisoner, and by Solicitor Strange for the State. The jury having been charged by His Honor, who recapitulated the evidence and stated the law applicable thereto, retired between seven and eight o'clock, and returned after an absence of less than half an hour, with a verdict of "guilty." This was generally anticipated from the evidence and the charge of his Honor. We understand that the defence asks for a new trial, excepting to certain points of law as laid down by his Honor. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, we believe."

On Saturday morning the trial of a negro woman named Lucy, for the murder of Mrs. Taylor, was commenced.

Later from Europe.

New York, Oct. 31.-The steamship Borussa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th Oct., has ar-

The Bank of Bavaria has raised the discount to five per cent.; the Bank of Prussia five; the Bank of Leipsic six; Nassau four and a half. This is chiefly due to restrictions in the discount market of Vienna, pending the return to specie payments. The French revenue for the first nine months of

the present year exceeds that of the last year \$5,-The Spanish government decrees that the steamers plying regularly between Cuba and the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as the English. mail steamers, and the liberty of carrying six tons of merchandise without paying light house duties.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18 .- Cotton closed firm. Breadstuffs are firm. Consols 98% to 98%.

From Washington City. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- Yesterday Mr. Jerrez deivered to Secretary Cass a letter from President Martinez, apologising for offensive allegations in the late manifesto of the latter on the subject of Monsieur Belly's scheme.

Mons. Sartiges yesterday had an interview with Secretary Cass, and assured the latter of the non-interference of France in our Central American rela-

Mr. Butterfield has arrived and says that if the Government will render him protection at a small expense, he will shorten the time of transit between California and St. Louis, from three to four days.

Lawless Proceedings and Consequent L :itement. Louisville, (Ky.,) Oct. 25.—Horace Bell, who re-leased his father and brother from the Brandenburg (Ky.) jail last July, (to which they were committed on the charge of running off negroes,) was taken last Saturday from the fair grounds at New Albany, Indiana, without a warrant, and brought into Kentucky by Louisville police officers. The New Albanians were tremendously excited. The fire-bells were rung, and a large meeting was held in the evening. Upwards of a hundred persons have chartered a ferry boat, and intend leaving for Brandenburg to-day. They avow their purpose to rescue Bell. An express has been sent from Louisville to Brandenburg to place the citizens on their guard. Governor Willard, of Indiana, has promised a requisition on the governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell. A public meeting has been called here to denounce the proceedings of the officers.

The Indiana Excitement.

Louisville, Oct. 23.-The expedition to rescue Horace Bell left New Albany, heavily armed, last night for Brandenburg and Elizabethtown, inland, whither he had been transferred. It is reported that the Keutuckians are concentrating to meet them.

The New Albany Excitement.

LOUISVILLE Oct. 29 .- The New Albany Exped. tion returned yesterday, having been pacified by assurances from the Brandenburgers, that Horace Bell would be released on bail.

Gen. Walker's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The movements of Gen. Walker, who is well known to be suplied with monev and men, have attracted serious consideration in Diplomatic circles here. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the landing at Punta Arenas of Com. Paulding to seize Walker, the Captain of the British man-of-war tendered his assistance, which was refused. The offer attracted some attention at the time. It has lately transpired that all the officers of the British West India squadron had, as they now have, emphatic orders to intercept all fillibuster expeditions destined for Central America. It is therefore believed that Walker's expedition about to sail for Nicaragua, will be repulsed by the British cruizers at that station, in which event serious international difficulties will arise between this country and Great Britain.

Rumored Reparation by Costa Rica. NEW YOEK, Oct. 29. - Washington despatches t the New York Times says that the government he advices from Gen. Lamar to the effect that Cost Rica promptly retracts her offensive language, an says that if Mons. Belly had been as well known ; first as he now is, such language would never hav

The lake boats of White & and Co. had proceede up the San Juan river without interruption.

THE COAL FIELD RAILROAD .- The work on the Road, which, when completed, will develop one the richest mineral regions in the State, is being vir orously prosecuted, and the cars now run some 1 or 12 miles from Fayetteville. We believe all par ties agree that the next Legislature ought to d something to aid the early completion of the Road and that this aid can be extended without causing further increase of taxes, will be seen by the follow

ing explanation from the Observer:

The company does not ask the State to take twothirds of its stock, out of which to build the road, without cost to individuals; nor does it ask the Stat . to take any stock. It simply asks that the Stat will lend it her bonds, receiving as security the com pany's bonds and a mortgage of its whole property costing nearly twice the amount borrowed. Upon the State bonds the Company will pay the inter EST; so that the State need lay no taxes to meet the interest, nor the principal either, for the company will take care of that also at the end of 20 or 39

years which the bonds will run. That this will be a safe operation for the State is manifest from the fact that individuals have already actually laid out three or four hundred thousad dollars upon the work.

In every view of the subject, we do not see a solitary reason why the whole State should not unite in thus aiding this work, which will benefit the whole State without taxing any portion of it."

SUIT AGAINST THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON R. R. Co.-Some years ago, a train of cars on the Wil mington and Weldon Railroad came down the grad to the Cape Fear River, at a rapid rate, without be ing under control of the brakes. The engine wen overboard. The cars and passengers were unburt. and indeed undisturbed, with the exception of Mr. A. M. Qualls, who was in the mail car and who sprang out as the train got on to the level ground s the passenger depot. Mr. Qualls struck among som car wheels or something of the kind and was pretty badly hurt, being the only person that was hurt.—
He brought suit against the company for damages
and the case was tried before a jury this week a Halifax Superior Court, and a verdict of two thous and dollars damages rendered. Whether the com pany has appealed is more than we know. We think it likely.—Journal.

THE MECKLENBURG FAIR .- The Annual Exhibition of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be opened next week, Thursday, Nov. 4th, and continue two days. The Silver Ware, which is to bo awarded as premiums, can be seen at the Bookstore of P. J. Lowrie. There are 148 pieces, and all very handsome. In addition to this, there are several valuable works on Agriculture which will be distributed to successful competitors. We expect an unusually large attendance, and we hope all who come will bring something to exhibit. - Char. Democrat.

For the Standard. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Oct. 23, 1858. WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to cut down,

in the midst of his youth and promise, James M. Holt, late a student of the University and member of the Dialectic Society, the Philanthropic Society, sharing in the general sorrow which this melancholy event has produced, is desirous of manifesting its sensibility on this occasion; there-

Resolved. That the untimely death of our young friend has afflicted us with feelings of deep grief, and that while we bow with resignation to the will of Providence, we cannot but deplore the loss of one just beginning his career among us, and bidding fair by his lovely character to secure for himself usefulness and happiness in life.

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathies to our sister Society, which now mourns the loss of a worthy

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved family, in behalf of the Philanthropic Society, the expression of our deepest regrets under their sad affliction, and we trust that He who has promised to be a "Father to the Fatherless and a Hus-

bas promised to be a "Father to the Fatherless and a Hus-band to the Widow," may bring to their relief the consola-tions of religion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Uni-versity Magazine, Chapel Hill Gazette, Raleigh Standard, and Greensboro' Times, and that copies of the same be transmitted to the Dialectic Society and to the family of the deceased.

MARRIED,

On the 17th ult., at the residence of Mr. H. Paland, Rocky Mount, N. C., by G. W. Hammond, Esq., Wm. F. Garvay and Miss Sallie Burges, both of Edgecomb. Garvay and Miss Sallie Burges, both of Edgecomb.

In Carteret county, on the 13th ult., at the late residence of Rev. Whitfield Lewis, by D. H. L. Bell, Esq., Mr. Stephen F. Small and Miss Mary Lewis, all of Carteret county.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Jones Smyth, Wm. D. Reynolds, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., to Miss Carey O., daughter of Dr. Juo. A. Mebane, of Greensboro', N. C.

In Greensboro', on the 5th ult., by Rev. J. J. Smith, J. A. Gray, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Danville, Va., to Miss Emaa Victoria, youngest daughter of εx-Gov. Morebead.

In Forsyth county, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Rush, Mr. Nathan McGehee, of Rockingham county, to Miss Margaret E. Stockton, daughter of Mr. W. F. Stockton. In Winston, on the 14th ult., by P. T. Shults, Esq. Mr. James M. Hunter to Miss Lucy Epperson. Also on the same day, by the same, Mr. J. S. Anderson to Miss Henri-

In Forsyth county, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. John D. Holder to Miss Lydia L. Idol, all of that county. In Jonesville, on the 30th of September, by Rev. Wm. L VanEaton, Mr. Eugene S. Strupe, of Forsythe, to Miss Mary M. Holder, of Yadkin M. Holder, of Tadkin

Near Hamptonville, N. C., on the 14th of September, by
B. H. Johnson, Esq, Mr. Shadrach Bell and Miss Ellen J.,
youngest daughter of the late Wm. Burgiss, Esq.

In Yadkin county, on the 15th of September, by B. H.
Johnson, Esq., Dr. M. L. Cranfill, of Hamptonville, and
Miss Hannah Ann, daughter of Thomas Benbow, Esq.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Charles A. Harrison, aged 30 years. In Anson county, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Tabitha R., wife of Stephen W. Cole, aged 47 years.

At his residence, in Duplin county, on the 12th ult., Mr Elisha Herring, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased was a valuable citizen, and an affectionate husband and father. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to

"Why weep you then for one who having won,
The bound of man's appointed years at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed;
While the calm memory of his virtues yet,
Lingers like twilight hues when the bright sun

Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal J. S. D.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. COTTON-There is no change in prices, sales are easily

made at 10@11%c.
FLOUR—The receipts have been very light, and the market is almost entirely bare; prices have advanced with sales at \$6 50@7 00. CORN-There is but little coming in and prices have advanced with a good demand .- Carolinian.

> WILMINGTON MARKET. OCTOBER 30, 1858

TURPENTINE-Further sales vesterday of only 51 bbls. at \$3 05 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 75 for hard, \$280 lbs. None offering on market this morning.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—100 bbls. changed bands yesterday at 46½ cents per gallon. No sales this morning. ROSIN—Sales yesterday of 51 bbls. No. 2 at \$1 30; and 597 bbls. No. 1 as follows: 21 bbls. at \$1 75, 136 do at \$2 25, 200 do. at \$2 20, 54 do. at \$3, and 186 do. at \$3 60 to \$4 FLOUR-Has advanced. Sale yesterday of 33 bbls. State

brands at \$6 70 for superfine, and \$6 95 for family.

IIAY-54 bales Northern received and sold this morning at 521/2 cents \$ 100 lbs., 60 days.-Journal.

NEWBERN MARKET. BY WM. H. OLIVER & CO.,

Grocers, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants
Dealers in Lime, Guano, &c., **OCTOBER 29, 1858.** 

BACON-Hams 13@14c.; Sides 12@13c.; Shoulders 11@ COFFEE-Rio 13@14c.; Laguayra 12@13c.; Java 16@ 20c.; Maracaibo 15c.

COTTON-1114 cents. FISH-Blue Fish \$2 bbl. \$6 00; Mullets \$6 50@8 00 Shad, \$10 00; Trout \$5 00. FLOUR-Family, N. C., per bbl. \$7 00; Superfine \$6 50; GRAIN-Corn 55c.; Wheat 80@90c.; Oats 40c.; Peas \$1. HAY-75c @\$1 00.

LARD-1314 cents. LIME-Lump \$1 25; Common, none. MEAL -70 cents. MOLASSES-As to quality, New Orleans 40c.; West In-

dies 33@38c; Syrup 40c.

PORK—City Mess 2 bbl. \$19 50; Plated \$19 00.

ROSIN—\$1 25; Rosin Oil 15@30c. per Gall.

SALT—G. Sack \$1 30; Coarse 25@30c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-44 cents. SUGAR-Refined 11@18c.; Brown 9@11c.; Crushed 18c.;

TURPENTINE—Dip \$3 35; Scrape \$2 10; Virgin \$3 50.
REMARKS: N. C. Flour continues scarce, and sales may be readily effected at our quotations. Naval Stores active at the above quotations.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

COTTON-The market is quiet to-day and transaction limited. To effect sales on the spot a concession of 1/5c, would have to be allowed by sellers. The sales vesterday reached about 500 bales, at a basis of . 1/2c. for prime. Re ceipts have fallen off very materially, and stock much re-

WHEAT-There was a good feeling in the market to-day on 'Change, and the offerings were readily taken of desira ble grades, at a basis of \$1 52@1 53 for prime White, and \$1 33@1 35 for Red. To effect sales of medium and common grades a heavy reduction in price has to be granted by sellers, and for such the market is exceedingly dull.

CORN—Market dull and demand light. Prime 80c.

PRODUCE—We have no material change to notice in

BACON-Is a little higher. TOBACCO-The market to-day was more active, and prices were something better. Receipts very light. DRIED APPLES-\$1 50@1 75-28 fbs. to the bushel. DRIED PEACHES-\$5 50@6 00-40 lbs. to the bushel. LEATHER-Is in fair request at unchanged prices. EXCHANGE-State funds on N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore %@% with an upward tendency.
GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian is in brisk demand, and we now quote at \$60.

APPLE BRANDY—New 80c. to \$1; Old \$1 25 to \$1 50.

CLOVER SFED-No new in market; Old are held at LARD—Is in fair request at 131/@141/c. for prime Virginia and North-Carolina in kegs—Stock light.

SUGAR—Very firm and tendency up.

MOLASSES—The supply in market is small and prices

ROPE—We quote good Jute at 7½c., common 6@7c.
FLOUR has advanced. We quote S. F. at \$6 75. Extra
\$7 75, and family \$8 75 in a retail way. Large lots could be bought lower .- Express.

BY M'PHEETERS & GHISELIN, Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants **OCTOBER 30, 1858** 

NORFOLK MARKET.

OCTOBER 30, 1858
FLOUR—The receipts begin to be much fuller, and the market is quite dull. We quote S. F. \$6@6½; Extra \$7@ 7½; Family \$7½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples \$1 75. Peaches \$5 75, unpealed Peaches \$2 ed Peaches \$3

BRANDY—Peach is in demand, and a pure article
will readily command \$1 50. Apple 90c.@\$1 00.

B E. PEAS \$1%@1 50. No stock in market.
FLAXSEED \$1 50. BEESWAX 80c.
NAVAL STORES—Tar \$2 00; Spts. Turpentine 47c.;

Common Rosin \$1 30.
SALT—L. B. \$1 45@1 50; G. A. 90c.@\$1 00.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Prime Goshen Butter 25@ 28c. Cheese 10@11c.
COTTON—The stock in market is about 1000 bales, and we quote 111/2c., at which price sales are readily made.

WILL BE DISPOSED OF AT PRIVATE SALE several plantations on and near the Yadkin River and N. C. Railroad, particularly adapted to the cul-ture of Cotton and Tobacco.

One of the places is floely improved, and is a first rate

One of the places is much improved the places is much improved to location for a Physician. Apply to JNO. A. BRADSHAW. Salisbury, N. C. 88-4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE WARREN LAND. ARRIET W. WILLIS, and others, Ecparte.—Petition in Warren Court of Equity for a sale of land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Warren County, made at October Term, 1858, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 7th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, the tract of Land on which the late William Hayes resided at his death. Said Land is situated in Warren County, on the waters of Sandy Creek and Weaver's Creek, adjoining the lands of Solon Southerland, B. F. Harris, and others, and contains about seventeen hundred and ninety acres, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c.

Corn, Wheat, &c. On the premises there is every convenience that a practi-cal farmer could desire; a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses; also a very valuable Corn and Flour Manufacturing Mill. Bond with approved security will be required for the payment of the purchase

C. M. COOKE, C. M. E. Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 28, 1858. (Pr. Adv. \$5 6214.)

THE CHICKERING & SONS 34 PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, agent for the sale of the above celebrated Pianos, informs the Public respectfully, that he is a resident of Wilmington, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase Pianos, by addressing him, will receive pamphlets with 14 different styles with marked

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 26, 1858.

P. S. Mr. B. received the only premium at the N. C. State Fair over a competitor from Baltimore.

The following testimonials to the merits of the above PIANOS have been unbesitatingly given by Mr. Thalberg: RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 14, 1858.

My Drar Sir: I have tried Messrs. Chickering & Son's Square Piano Fortes, and I have much pleasure in certifying that there are no superior instruments in this country

Yours very truly, S. THALBERG

To Mr. N. CARUSI.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 2, 1858. Mesere. J. Siegling & Son: GENTLEMEN:—I can only repeat that which has been said so often by others, (as well as myself,) that I consider the Chickering & Sons' Pianos, far beyond comparison, the best have ever seen in America; and I am also happy to add, that they are quite fortunate in being so ably represented in the South, by so respectable a house as that of J. Sieg-

Yours, respectfully, S. THALBERG. October26, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS IN LARGE LOT OF SHOES FOR SALE at reduced A prices, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries. Also the best old Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door North side, Hargett Street. To cash buyers

I say call, and you shall not be disappointed, as I am determined to sell low for cash. Thankful for the very liberal patronage I have received, I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. JORDAN WOMBLE. Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1858.

To the members of the approaching Legislature I say call, as I have something nice for you.

J. W. NIOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICAtion will be made at the next session of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Ca-tawba River Hydraulic Company, for mining and other pur-

SALE OF LAND, NEGROES COTTON, &c. ON THE 15TH OF DECEMBER NEXT I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. Henry Seawell. dec'd, the tract of land on which dec'd. resided, situated on the Tarboro' road 10 miles East of Raleigh, containing 900 or 1000 acres, (sub-ject to dower,) well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c. 12 very likely Negroes, consisting of men, wo-men and children. 25 or 30 bags of Cotton—the crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, &c. 4 or 5 good Mules-one yoke of Oxen, Cotton Gin, &c., &c.

Oxen, Cotton Gin, &c., &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over ten dollars; under that amount cash.

HENRY MORDECAI, Ex'r. November 1, 1858. 88—td.

Ruleigh Register and Tawborn Southerner copy.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co., WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20th, 1858.

holders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, will be held in this place on Thursday, the 18th WM. A. WALKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE WIL. & WELDON R. R. CO.,

WILMINGTON, 18th October, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, will be held in this place on Thursday, the 11th day of November

next. By order. JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y. SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES

TRIUMPHANT!! SWAN & CO.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES ARE LEGAL, AND A AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA. THE LATE ATTEMPT TO INJURE OUR FIRM HAS SHOWN That our Lotteries are Drawn Fairly; That our Prizes are Paid Punctually;

And that our Schemes are more Liberal than any other Lottery in the World ! The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for NOVEMBER, 1858, at AU-GUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of

Class 40 draws Saturday, November 6, 1858. Class 41 draws Saturday, November 13, 1858. Class 42 draws Saturday, November 20, 1858. Class 33 draws Saturday, November 27, 1858.

On the plan of Single Numbers. 50,000 Tickets. FIVE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE PRIZES!

Nearly one Prize to every Nine Tickets. MAGNIFICENT SCHEME! Each Saturday in November !

\$70,000 i

30,000 10,000 \$400 Approximating to \$70,000 Prize are 10,000 5,000 4,000 400

5,485 Prizes amounting to Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2%. A Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the follow

ing rates, which is the risk: Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tieketa 10 Half "
10 Quarter "
10 Eighth " In Ordering Tickets or Certificates, Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail, Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give their Post Office, County and State.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

All prizes of \$1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to S. SWAN & CO., Augusta, Georgia.

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala., or Atlanta Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities. dressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist, New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book. Savannah Georgian, Richmond Dispatel. New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, and Litt e Rock (Ark.) True Democrat.

I Prize of

October 80, 1858.